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ABSTRACT

The first of three reports on a North Carolina project to help counties plan community based status offenier programs describes a statewide needs assessment to collect information about the needs of status offenders and youth at risk of entering the juvenile justice system. A questionnaire covered situational and behavioral problems experienced along with questions on the intervention that would meet the specified needs. Data are reported in terms of problems experienced and program recommendations. Estimated program effectiveness scores are listed. Problems are grouped according to the following six needs: acceptable social and interpersonal values, appropriate education, appropriate living situations, mental health, physical health, and recreation. Program recommendations are classified as treatment, crisis intervention, or prevention types. (CL)

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Center for Urban Affairs and Community Services
North Carolina State University
Raleigh, North Carolina

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STATUS OFFENDER PROJECT

COUNTY DATA REPORTS:

BUNCOMBE COUNTY

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The Statewide Needs Assessment could not have been conducted without the participation of many persons across the state. The CBA Field Consultants--George Hicks, George Holden, Nancy Honeycutt, Bernie Lewis, Mack Livesay, Tom McGee, Susan Whitten and Mavis Williams--administered the court survey and served as liaisons to the juvenile court counselors. The Administrative Office of the Courts deserves special mention for its cooperation in the court survey and for sharing secondary source data. Similarly, the school superintendents in Brunswick, Buncombe, Cabarrus, Johnston, Wake and Wilkes counties deserve special thanks for their

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PREFACE

The passage of H. B. 456 in 1975 by the North Carolina General Assembly mandated that status offenders no longer be committed to training schools. Additionally, counties were given the responsibility to provide alternative programs to meet the needs of juveniles who have committed status offenses. In response to this mandate, the Community-Based Alternatives (CBA) Section of the Department of Human Resources contracted with the Center for Urban Affairs and Community Services (CUACS) at North Carolina State University to conduct a two-part project designed to assist counties in planning community-based programs. The County Data Reports, Service Resources Workbook, and Planning Decision Workbook are products of that effort.

A fundamental problem facing counties planning programs was the lack of adequate information about the needs of both status offenders and youth "at risk" of entering the juvenile justice system. The first phase of the project was designed to address this problem through a statewide needs assessment, which was conducted between July and October, 1977. Survey methodology and data results are reported in the County Data Reports.

An accurate profile of the needs of these youth is only one component of the planning process. Another component of rational planning is an evaluation of existing and proposed new services and programs for status offenders and youth "at risk." The Service Resources Workbook instructs the user in gathering this assessment information.

Task forces for the most part have had little exposure to setting goals or recommending programs to meet specific goals. In an effort to provide technical assistance to these groups, a Planning Decision Model which uses the information contained in the County Data Reports and gathered in the Service Resources Assessment has been developed at CUACS. The planning process is documented in the Planning Decision Workbook. The CBA Section has worked closely with CUACS in developing the Planning Decision Model, and will provide on-site technical assistance in using the model to local task forces.

I. INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

A fundamental problem facing counties planning community-based programs for status offenders is a lack of adequate information about the needs of these youth. The first part of the Status Offenders Project was designed to address this problem through a statewide needs assessment, which was conducted between July and October, 1977. Eight regional data reports have been produced as a result of that effort.

Methodology of Needs Assessment

The survey sample of juveniles was divided between youth committing status offenses who had been through the court system, and youth "at risk" of entering the juvenile justice system as evidenced by displaying habitual discipline problems at school. The population of both groups across the state is such that the traditional technique of random sampling could not guarantee that an adequate number of cases would be identified. The decision was made, therefore, to identify cases directly through the court system and the school system. The integrity of the sample was maintained under these conditions by taking a census of all youth meeting the established criteria within a particular sampling unit, either a county within a court district or a school. Both the juvenile court counselors and school administrators who participated in the survey were given specific criteria for identifying youth to be included in the survey.

A primary consideration in developing the survey methodology was the need to protect the identities of the sample subjects. Apart from the legal requirements regarding privacy and disclosure of information, direct interviews with the youth or their families would have produced needless risk of public embarrassment. Additionally, the question was raised regarding the quality of information that could be gathered from the subjects themselves or their families on their needs. For both reasons, the decision was made to contact service professionals who had knowledge of the individual subjects.

Survey Instrument. The survey instrument was a questionnaire containing questions on the situational and behavioral problems experienced by an individual youth, plus questions on the intervention and support programs which would meet the needs of that youth.[1] Most questions involved checking a four-point scale of "Not at all," "Slightly," "Quite," and "Extremely," with a "Do not know" option. Sample questions from the instrument are presented in Figure 1. Two professionals were contacted to complete questionnaires about each identified status offender and each youth at risk. The two questionnaires were identical in content, except that one questionnaire had an additional section on demographic characteristics. The longer questionnaire was filled out by the professional who had access to records containing the necessary information.

Two questionnaires were collected on each subject for several reasons: to reduce the number of missing answers and thus compile a more complete profile; to balance the varying perspectives of service professionals; and to measure agreement between professionals in their identification of problems and program recommendations for each youth. For each scale question, the answers of the two professionals were averaged to create a single response to a question; for example, responses of "Slightly" and "Extremely" to a particular question would average to a "Quite." The identities of the subjects were kept confidential through a coding system, which allowed data collectors to monitor the return of questionnaires without using the names of individual youth.

Sample Design. Once the decision was made to draw the sample from the court system and school system, attention then turned to the need to draw a representative sample from across the entire state, in order to produce accurate information regarding the needs of status offenders in every county. Sampling in every county would have been prohibitively

[1] Copies of the questionnaire are available from Center for Urban Affairs and Community Services through the CBA Field Consultants.

FIGURE 1

SAMPLE QUESTIONS FROM SURVEY INSTRUMENT

SITUATIONAL PROBLEM:

How adequate are the skills of the child's parent or guardian in dealing with the child?

Not at all	Slightly	Quite	Extremely	Do not know
/0/	/1/	/2/	/3/	/9/

BEHAVIORAL PROBLEM:

How important a contributing factor to the child's unacceptable behavior is a lack of positive social interaction with his peers?

Not at all	Slightly	Quite	Extremely	Do not know
/0/	/1/	/2/	/3/	/9/

INTERVENTION PROGRAM:

How much would the child benefit from intensive psychiatric/psychological care?

Not at all	Slightly	Quite	Extremely	Do not know
/0/	/1/	/2/	/3/	/9/

SUPPORT PROGRAM:

How much would this child be helped by a job placement program?

Not at all	Slightly	Quite	Extremely	Do not know
/0/	/1/	/2/	/3/	/9/

expensive and time-consuming, so a more efficient technique was selected. Q-Factor analysis is a statistical technique similar to the procedure used by television networks for selecting target precincts to predict election outcomes. Television networks can declare a winner with a high degree of accuracy, knowing results from only a fraction of the total precincts involved in any election. The accuracy of their predictions is based upon collecting detailed information on all precincts, then grouping together precincts with common characteristics and monitoring voting activity in only a small number from each group.

Similarly, in this needs assessment, the one hundred counties across North Carolina were grouped into six county types according to 120 social indicators, including employment statistics, crime rates, educational levels and location of residence. Figure 2 presents a map of North Carolina indicating the counties in each type plus a brief listing of some of the unique characteristics which define each county type. Target counties were selected to participate in the needs assessment from each of these six county types. Selection of the counties within county types was based primarily on logistical considerations for the staff at the Center for Urban Affairs and Community Services (CUACS) in the school survey and the number of status offenders reported during the 1975-76 fiscal year in the court survey. Since all counties within a county type are representative of the type, any county within each type could have been selected as a target county without materially affecting the quality of the data.

Six counties were selected for the school survey, while thirty-two counties participated in the court survey. A much larger sample would have been required using traditional sampling techniques, thus raising the cost to prohibitive levels. Q-Factor analysis is a proven approach to overcoming the problem of collecting accurate data from a large area at a reasonable cost of time and money.[2]

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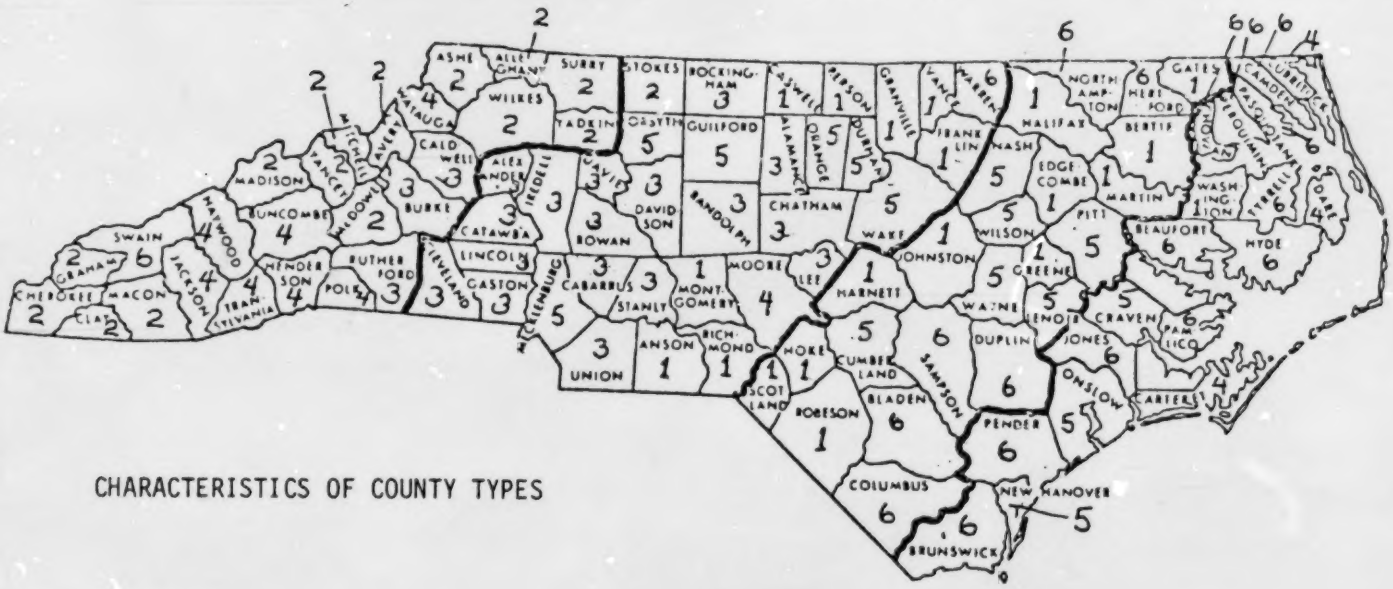
[2]A more complete technical discussion of Q-Factor Analysis will be published in the Final Report of this project.

FIGURE 2

NORTH CAROLINA COUNTIES INDICATING COUNTY TYPES



CHARACTERISTICS OF COUNTY TYPES

TYPE 1

Located in the Eastern Piedmont and Coastal Plains regions
Large percentage of rural, farm population
Large number of low-income families receiving public assistance
Low educational level

TYPE 2

Located in the Mountain region
Large percentage of rural, nonfarm population
Low income level
Industrial expansion

TYPE 3

Located in Western Piedmont and Eastern Mountain region
Mostly urban population mixed with rural farm and nonfarm population
High median-income level
Industrialized

TYPE 4

Located mostly in the Mountain region
Large percentage of rural, nonfarm population
Small number of low-income families
High educational level

TYPE 5

Located in Piedmont and Coastal Plains regions
Large percentage of urban population
High income level
High crime rate

TYPE 6

Located mostly in Tidewater and Coastal Plains regions
Large percentage of rural population (farm and nonfarm)
Low income level
High unemployment

Sample Size. A sample of a minimum of approximately one hundred cases from each county type in each survey was required to perform the necessary statistical analysis. A somewhat larger sample was collected, however, in order to guarantee an adequate number of cases. The final count in the school survey was 1376 cases. The court sample contained 717 cases, approximately 20% of the retained status offender cases in North Carolina for fiscal year 1977.

Additional Data. In addition to the data collected through the needs assessment, certain demographic information on status offenders and youth at risk in every county was collected. Percentage breakdowns on age, race, and sex for each population were obtained from reports compiled by the Administrative Office of the Courts and the Department of Public Instruction. This information was used to adjust the survey data for the counties not sampled through the standard statistical procedure of multiple regression analysis.

Quality of Data

Throughout the needs assessment, steps were taken to assure that the data collected would be as comprehensive and accurate as possible. Data collectors in both surveys received intensive training in survey procedures, followed by support in the field as necessary. Field Consultants from the Community-Based Alternatives (CBA) Section of the Department of Human Resources administered the court survey. The school data collectors were hired and were under the direct supervision of the CUACS staff; every school visited by them was contacted to verify the authenticity of the questionnaires.

When questionnaires were returned to CUACS, trained personnel coded the responses for key punching. Incomplete questionnaires were referred back to the data collector, who obtained the missing responses. The questionnaires were then keypunched and verified. After the data were entered into the computer, a computer program designed to edit the data for certain logical errors and missing information provided further quality control. Less than one percent of the questionnaires entered into the computer were rejected by the edit program.

For the questions which used the "Not at All" to "Extremely" scale in both the court and the school sample, there was substantial agreement between the two respondents in about 85% of the cases. This means that when both respondents answered a question, they were not more than one scale unit apart (e.g., difference between "Quite" and "Extremely") the vast majority of the time. Serious disagreement between respondents (three scale units apart, the difference between "Not at All" and "Extremely") occurred only about 3% of the cases. Cases in which serious disagreement was present were not included in the percentages of status offenders or youth at risk who were experiencing a problem or were recommended for a program.

However, further statistical analysis of the results from the two surveys indicates that the findings in the school sample are more tentative than the count sample. As was mentioned earlier, two questionnaires were collected on each subject for several reasons, including compiling a more complete profile. The following percentages exclude only those cases where both respondents checked "Do not Know" for a particular question. Over all questions in the school sample, both respondents failed to answer questions in an average of 15.5 percent of the cases, while in the court sample the average was only 5.6 percent. The lower percentage of both respondents unable to answer questions in the court sample indicates a more complete profile of status offenders than youth at risk.

Summary of Report Content and Format

This report presents information collected through the questionnaire on the problem experiences, program recommendations and demographic characteristics of both status offenders and youth at risk for fiscal year 1977. The information has been compiled and arranged in a format designed to be compatible with the planning decision model. Twenty-four problem experiences are identified, and twenty-one program recommendations are offered. The problems and programs are defined in the Glossary, which is Section II of this report.

Problem Experiences. The twenty-four problems are grouped according to six needs of these youth: acceptable social and interpersonal values, appropriate education, appropriate living situation, mental health, physical health, and recreation. If a problem is experienced, it indicates that a need is not being met.

Program Recommendations. The twenty-one programs are classified into three types: treatment, crisis intervention, and prevention. Each program type may be applicable to a variety of problems; therefore, no attempt has been made to link problem experiences and program recommendations in this report.

Report Format. The format of this volume is based on the problem and program areas. A listing of the statewide results by problem experience and program recommendation is presented for both status offenders and youth at risk in Section III. Section IV presents the results for each county in the region; the county results are organized alphabetically. Within each county, the problems are grouped according to the six needs and arranged alphabetically within each need. Similarly, the programs are grouped according to the three program types and arranged alphabetically within each type.

Display Format. The county results for each problem and program are displayed in a chart which gives the percent of status offenders and youth at risk who experience the problem or who are recommended for the program. These percentages are also broken down by sex, age, locale and family income. The first two categories are self-explanatory, but the latter two require further explanation. Locale refers to the population size of the community in which the youth resides. The U. S. Census Bureau defines a community of less than 2500 population as rural and greater than 2500 as urban. The income classifications are based on Title XX eligibility definitions; 65% and 80% of median income are two of the cutoff points used by social service agencies to determine eligibility for Title XX programs.

Criteria for Estimating Problem Experiences, Program Recommendations, and Program Effectiveness Scores

The problem experience percentages and program recommendation percentages displayed in the charts have been calculated using those cases where both respondents indicated substantial agreement by the average

score of "Quite" or "Extremely;" for some questions the wording logically required that "Not at all" or "Slightly" be used. The total number of cases in the county giving those ratings is divided by the total number of cases in the county to yield the percentage. The criterion requiring substantial agreement by both respondents that a problem is severe or that a program is needed yields a conservative approach to interpretation of data.

Estimated Program Effectiveness Scores. The criterion for program effectiveness is similarly conservative, and uses the number of cases with an average rating for a program recommendation of "Quite" or "Extremely The number of cases given each rating is multipled by the numerical value assigned to that rating (e.g., "Slightly" = 1, "Quite" = 2); the products are added together and then divided by the total number of cases giving the rating of "Quite" and "Extremely." That result is then converted to a percentage. It represents how effective the program would be, only for those youths recommended for it. It should be emphasized that the resulting percentages are only estimates and should not be interpreted as accurate representations of the effectiveness of particular program types. Estimated program effectiveness scores resemble EPA gasoline mileage ratings, which offer a comparative measure of cars against one another rather than an absolute measure of a particular car's performance. Similarly, estimated program effectiveness scores offer a comparative ranking of programs against one another. Program effectiveness scores are listed in Table 1.

Basis for Percentages Used in This Report

The estimated numbers of status offenders and youth at risk for each county came from two sources. The Field Consultants from the Community-Based Alternatives Section interviewed juvenile court counselors, and collected actual number of status offenders from each county. Youth at risk, on the other hand, are estimations based on the information gathered on the target counties during the needs assessment and the actual number of youth in the school system of the county. The estimated numbers of status offenders and youth at risk are printed

TABLE 1

ESTIMATED PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS SCORES

Program Type	Effectiveness Scores
TREATMENT	
Counseling	73%
Drug and Alcohol Abuse Treatment	75%
Family Counseling	71%
Group Home	84%
In-Patient Psychiatric Care	88%
Intensive Psychiatric/Psychological Care	74%
Special Foster Care	82%
CRISIS INTERVENTION	
Close-Security Detention	83%
Placement with Relatives	79%
Temporary-Shelter Care	82%
PREVENTION	
Adult Volunteer	77%
Alternative School	83%
Drug and Alcohol Abuse Education	76%
Exceptional Children's Education	77%
General Foster Care	85%
Job Placement	82%
Parenting Skills Education	77%
Recreation	76%
Remedial Education	81%
Structured Daily Environment	77%
Vocational Education	84%

at the top of every chart just below the total percentages. To calculate the estimated number of status offenders or youth at risk in a county who experience a problem or are recommended for a program, simply multiply the estimated number found at the top of each chart by the total percentage listed in the chart for that problem or program.

How to Use This Report With the Planning Decision Workbook

Data from this report are used in several steps of the planning decision model, which is explained in detail in the Planning Decision Workbook. A brief discussion of the use of the data, however, will provide an introduction to the planning process.

The data on problem experiences are used in determining the relative severity of problems in a county. By comparing percentages reported for each problem experienced, the task force can identify the most severe problems. This information then can be used to decide which needs are most important.

Program recommendations are examined in a similar fashion to problem experiences. This information is used when choosing a list of programs to consider for funding.

Estimated program effectiveness scores are used in calculating the desirability of a particular program.

Finally, the estimated number of status offenders and youth at risk who are recommended for a program can be calculated as described in the previous section. This figure then is used to determine the actual demand for a program.

II. GLOSSARY-
PROBLEM DEFINITIONS
PROGRAM TYPE DEFINITIONS

PROBLEM DEFINITIONS

NEED FOR: ACCEPTABLE SOCIAL AND INTERPERSONAL VALUES

Anti-Social Behavior

Anti-social behavior covers a wide range of problems including theft, vulgarity, disrespect, destruction of property, sexual promiscuity, and uncooperative behavior.

Incapability of Accepting Externally Imposed Discipline

A child with this problem is incapable of accepting discipline from others (e.g., parents, teachers).

Lack of Positive Social Interaction With Peers

A contributing factor to a child's unacceptable behavior is his difficulty in forming positive relationships with other children.

Unacceptable Aggressive Behavior

This child exhibits aggressive behavior dangerous to others, including violence against teachers.

NEED FOR: APPROPRIATE EDUCATION

Expulsion/Suspension

The disciplinary actions of explusion or suspension from school have been taken with this child.

Incapability of Functioning Acceptably in Regular School Environment

A child exhibiting this problem cannot function acceptably within a regular school situation for reasons including having a learning disability or being gifted or talented.

Lack of Job Skills

This child lacks those skills which are seen as necessary to his securing employment.

Slow Learning

Slow learning covers a wide range of problems including mental retardation, learning disabilities, lack of interest or motivation, laziness, poor academic achievement, tardiness, underachievement, and dropping out of school.

Truancy

The truant child repeatedly is absent from school without permission.

NEED FOR: APPROPRIATE LIVING SITUATION

Inadequate Parenting Skills

The child's parent or guardian does not possess adequate parenting skills for dealing with the child; the safety and development of the child may be threatened by this problem.

Incapability of Functioning Acceptably in the Home

A child who has this problem is unable to cope with living at home and having relative freedom over the use of free time.

Infeasibility of Returning Child Back Into His Home After Residential Treatment

Returning a child to his home after a period of separation for residential care is not a feasible option.

Parental Abuse and Neglect

This problem includes conditions in the child's home such as abuse or neglect of the child, lack of parental supervision, parental alcoholism or drug addiction, or other conditions which threaten the health and well-being of the child.

Parental Unwillingness to Cooperate With Treatment Programs

This problem includes the parent or guardian who is unwilling to cooperate with a treatment program which requires or encourages parental participation; who generally exhibits a lack of cooperation; who is unable or unwilling to deal with the child; and whose moral behavior is a contributing factor to the child's behavior.

Poor Living Conditions

This problem includes poverty; the health or safety of the child being threatened by a problem in the home; unsanitary living conditions; and a generally poor home environment.

Problem Behavior Due to Home Situation

The home environment is a contributing factor in the child's problem behavior.

NEED FOR: MENTAL HEALTH

Drug or Alcohol Abuse

A child whose unacceptable behavior is drug or alcohol-related experiences this problem.

Emotional Disturbance

This problem includes withdrawal behavior, school disciplinary problems, having been raped or autism.

Lack of Positive Self-Image

A contributing factor to the child's unacceptable behavior is a lack of positive image of himself as a worthwhile person.

NEED FOR: PHYSICAL HEALTH

General Health Deficiencies

This problem includes physical conditions such as smoking, overweight, allergies, or health threatened by inadequate nutrition, which contribute to the child's behavior problems.

Mental Retardation

Mental retardation is a contributing factor to the child's behavior problems.

Pregnancy

Pregnancy is a contributing factor to the child's problem behavior.

Severe Physical Disorders or Handicaps

This problem includes severe physical disabilities in the child such as blindness, genetic impairment, orthopedic impairment, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, or serious disease or injury which contribute to his behavior problems.

NEED FOR: RECREATION

Inadequate Recreational Activities

This problem indicates that the child lacks sufficient recreational opportunities which might change his unacceptable behavior.

PROGRAM TYPE DEFINITIONS

TREATMENT

Counseling

A service through which a professional helps a youth solve adjustment problems. Treatment techniques may include giving information or advice, encouraging the youth to analyze his problems or emotions, discussing problems and interpreting test results.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Treatment

A systematic treatment program designed to reduce the misuse and abuse of drugs and alcohol by individual youth. Individual or group counseling and medical withdrawal programs may be provided.

Family Counseling

Treatment directed toward the family as a unit with all of the family or significant members of the family as participants. This service does not include counseling groups of families in the same session. The service aims to reduce the family's emotional or functional problems and to improve interpersonal relationships among family members.

Group Home

A home which provides 24-hour care in a setting as similar as possible to family life, and which provides the youth with access to community activities and resources. An individual rehabilitative treatment plan is developed and provided for each youth with the goal of returning the youth to his/her home. The maximum stay is one year unless circumstances require a longer period for the benefit of the youth. A group home must meet local and state standards and must have a license in order to operate. The maximum capacity of each home is nine youth.

In-Patient Psychiatric Care

A systematic program of counseling and treatment of a youth with adjustment problems provided in a residential or hospital setting.

Intensive Psychiatric/Psychological Care

Comprehensive and in-depth treatment and counseling services related to the reduction of psychological or psychiatric problems and enabling the individual to achieve personal goals.

Special Foster Care

Foster care for children with serious emotional and behavioral problems. The goal of the service is to return the child to his home. The length of stay depends upon the child's progress and home situation. Foster parents in these facilities have special training for the special needs of the children and it is recommended that they care for one or two emotionally disturbed children out of a maximum of five youth. A license is required to operate.

CRISIS INTERVENTION

Close/Security Detention

Confinement in a facility that can be secured by locked doors and windows.

Placement With Relatives

Short-term, long-term, or permanent residence with relatives other than natural parents.

Temporary Shelter Care

Short-term emergency care provided in a home setting for children who cannot or should not return to the home of parent/guardian at the time of crisis. This service is provided to youths for whom detention is unnecessary. The length of stay can be from a few hours up to 90 days. The homes must meet applicable local and state standards pertaining to foster care in order to obtain a license to operated. The capacity is nine youth.

PREVENTION

Adult Volunteer

Any program or activity which involves adults who donate their time to provide a service. Volunteers can work with people on a one-to-one or group basis. (Big Brother/Big Sister programs are examples.)

Alternative School

Classes which may be conducted in a location apart from a regular school and may be at a time other than the usual hours of school.

Classes may be for youth who do not seem to benefit from the typical school program, are exhibiting disruptive behavior, or need special assistance with subjects. Some programs allow the student to work either part-time or full-time on a job. The program's goal is for the student to return to the regular school, to obtain a diploma, or to obtain a GED.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Education

Dissemination of information on alcohol and drugs to help prevent abuse and misuse.

Exceptional Children's Education

Educational programs which meet the special needs of any youth with exceptional abilities, behavior problems, physical handicaps, or learning disabilities.

General Foster Care

A service which provides substitute care for a child during a planned period, either temporary or extended, when the family or legal custodian cannot care for the youth. Care is provided by foster parents in a home which must have a license and can house as many as five children.

Job Placement

Provision or location of a job suitable to a youth's skills, abilities, and mental and physical condition.

Parenting Skills Education

Instruction in the skills necessary for a parent to provide adequate care and nurture of a child's physical and psychological development and social needs.

Recreational

Provision of facilities, materials, or equipment in personal or group athletics, arts, crafts, or creative activities.

Remedial Education

Individual plans of instruction for students who, because of learning disabilities or problems, have been unable to attain basic educational skills in regular school classes.

Structured Daily Environment

Well-planned and organized activities and supervision which, on a daily basis, schedule and define an individual's educational program, work responsibilities, and free time. Programs may occur in group homes, schools, special foster care facilities, etc.

Vocational Education

Training and instruction for vocations. Programs include career exploration, skill training, and instruction in responsible work habits. May include on-the-job training.

III. STATEWIDE NEEDS ASSESSMENT RESULTS

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Data reported for Status Offenders and Youth at Risk

		STATUS OFFENDERS (3542)	YOUTH AT RISK (42289)
SEX OF CHILD			
	Male	35.4%	71.2%
	Female	64.6%	28.8%
RACE OF CHILD	White	79.9%	61.5%
	Non-white	20.1%	38.6%
AGE OF CHILD	Under 11 years old	2.3%	20.6%
	Between 11 and 13 years	11.3%	30.6%
	Between 14 and 16 years	67.0%	48.4%
	Over 16 years	19.3%	0.4%
GROSS FAMILY INCOME			
	$5,000 or less	19.1%	33.2%
	$5,001 to $8,000	39.0%	32.1%
	$8,001 to $12,000	31.8%	26.4%
	$12,001 to $15,000	6.2%	4.1%
	$15,001 and above	3.9%	4.3%
FAMILY INCOME AS A PERCENT OF MEDIAN INCOME			
	Less than 65% of Median Income	53.5%	88.6%
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	7.2%	3.3%
LOCALE			
	Urban (>2500)	43.9%	38.3%
	Rural (<2500)	56.1%	61.7%
SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD			
	Male	62.9%	67.1%
	Female	37.1%	32.9%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD			
	Employed	76.2%	84.9%
	Unemployed	16.5%	12.8%
	Other (disabled, retired)	7.7%	2.2%

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

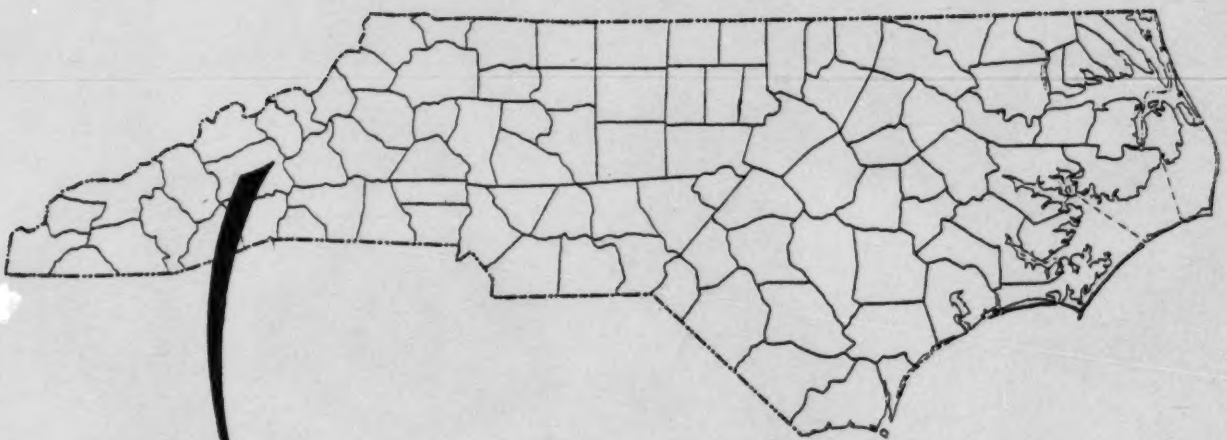
Data reported for Status Offenders and Youth at Risk

	STATUS OFFENDERS (3542)	YOUTH AT RISK (42289)
MARITAL STATUS OF NATURAL PARENTS		
Married	47.4%	57.5%
Divorced	31.5%	13.5%
Separated	10.9%	7.8%
Widowed	6.5%	11.7%
Never Married	4.3%	9.5%
WELFARE STATUS OF FAMILY		
Receiving Aid for Dependent Children (AFDC)	12.4%	7.1%
Receiving Medicard or Medicare	9.9%	4.4%
Receiving Food Stamps	16.8%	9.7%
DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS IN SCHOOL		
Paddling	8.5%	43.5%
Suspension	39.3%	40.2%
Expulsion	9.4%	2.0%
Parent Conference	41.0%	69.3%
Counseling	48.1%	80.4%
Staying after school	11.7%	21.3%
Court Action		
All Others	13.9%	10.6%
OFFENSES COMMITTED (Status Offenders only)		
Home-related Status Offenses	63.9%	-----
School-related Status Offenses	54.3%	-----
Probation Violations	34.0%	-----
Property Crimes	11.6%	-----
Violent Crimes	2.4%	-----
All other Crimes	7.3%	-----
SENTENCES RECEIVED (Status Offenders only)		
Probation	60.8%	-----
Training School	9.8%	-----
All other sentences	29.4%	-----

PROBLEMS	STATUS OFFENDER (3542)	YOUTH AT RISK (42289)
ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOR	42.3%	80.1%
INCAPABILITY OF ACCEPTING EXTERNALLY IMPOSED DISCIPLINE	47.4%	52.0%
LACK OF POSITIVE SOCIAL INTERACTION WITH PEERS	46.2%	61.8%
UNACCEPTABLE AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR	26.4%	65.3%
EXPULSION/SUSPENSION FROM SCHOOL	40.5%	40.8%
INCAPABILITY OF FUNCTIONING ACCEPTABLY IN REGULAR SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT	36.1%	49.4%
LACK OF JOB SKILLS	28.2%	12.5%
SLOW LEARNING	38.4%	51.0%
TRUANCY	72.4%	36.4%
INADEQUATE PARENTING SKILLS	73.5%	63.3%
INCAPABILITY OF FUNCTIONING ACCEPTABLY IN THE HOME	50.2%	40.6%
INFEASIBILITY OF RETURNING CHILD HOME AFTER RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT	41.3%	30.8%
PARENTAL ABUSE AND NEGLECT	42.6%	61.4%
PARENTAL UNWILLINGNESS TO COOPERATE WITH TREATMENT PROGRAMS	66.3%	55.2%
POOR LIVING CONDITIONS	4.3%	3.0%
PROBLEM BEHAVIOR DUE TO HOME SITUATION	74.8%	78.7%
DRUG OR ALCOHOL ABUSE	20.7%	8.8%
EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE	33.7%	49.3%
LACK OF POSITIVE SELF-IMAGE	51.2%	63.3%
GENERAL HEALTH DEFICIENCIES	1.2%	3.6%
MENTAL RETARDATION	5.5%	13.8%
PREGNANCY	4.6%	0.8%
SEVERE PHYSICAL DISORDERS OR HANDICAPS	4.0%	10.7%
INADEQUATE RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES	51.4%	74.3%

RESULTS OF STATEWIDE NEEDS ASSESSMENT

PROGRAMS	STATUS OFFENDER (3542)	YOUTH AT RISK (42289)
TREATMENT		
COUNSELING	43.3%	70.2%
DRUG/ALCOHOL ABUSE TREATMENT	16.4%	40.8%
FAMILY COUNSELING	18.3%	34.5%
GROUP HOME	28.0%	10.4%
IN-PATIENT PSYCHIATRIC CARE	6.1%	4.4%
INTENSIVE PSYCHIATRIC/PSYCHOLOGICAL CARE	27.8%	55.3%
SPECIAL FOSTER CARE	26.6%	14.0%
CRISIS INTERVENTION		
CLOSE-SECURITY DETENTION	6.6%	2.4%
PLACEMENT WITH RELATIVES	14.9%	3.6%
TEMPORARY SHELTER CARE	10.2%	7.6%
PREVENTION		
ADULT VOLUNTEER	54.8%	72.9%
ALTERNATIVE SCHOOL	40.9%	45.2%
DRUG/ALCOHOL ABUSE EDUCATION	37.1%	56.0%
EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN'S EDUCATION	31.9%	46.2%
GENERAL FOSTER CARE	13.0%	6.1%
JOB PLACEMENT	67.2%	49.4%
PARENTING SKILLS EDUCATION	49.3%	65.8%
RECREATIONAL	51.4%	74.3%
REMEDIAL EDUCATION	36.4%	49.7%
STRUCTURED DAILY ENVIRONMENT	37.2%	63.3%
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	42.7%	48.1%



BUNCOMBE COUNTY

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Data reported for Status Offenders and Youth at Risk.

	Buncombe COUNTY	
	STATUS OFFENDERS (of 121)	YOUTH AT RISK (of 876)
SEX OF CHILD		
Male	37%	67%
Female	63%	33%
RACE OF CHILD		
White	87%	78%
Non-white	13%	22%
AGE OF CHILD		
Under 11 years old	*	23%
Between 11 and 13 years	29%	26%
Between 14 and 16 years	66%	51%
Over 16 years	*	*
GROSS FAMILY INCOME		
$5,000 or less	23%	30%
$5,001 to $8,000	32%	28%
$8,001 to $12,000	37%	36%
$12,001 to 15,000	7%	*
$15,001 and above	*	*
FAMILY INCOME AS A PERCENT OF MEDIAN INCOME		
Less than 65% of Median Income	31%	80%
Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	7%
LOCALE		
Urban (>2500)	73%	52%
Rural (<2500)	27%	48%
SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD		
Male	66%	66%
Female	34%	34%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD		
Employed	73%	86%
Unemployed	16%	9%
Other (disabled, retired)	13%	*
MARITAL STATUS OF NATURAL PARENTS		
Married	50%	58%
Divorced	21%	15%
Separated	29%	9%
Widowed	9%	8%
Never Married	*	*

* Percentage too small to estimate

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Data reported for Status Offenders and Youth at Risk.

	Buncombe COUNTY	
	STATUS OFFENDERS (of 121)	YOUTH AT RISK (of 876)
WELFARE STATUS OF FAMILY		
Receiving Aid for Dependent Children (AFDC)	11%	*
Receiving Medicaid or Medicare	*	*
Receiving Food Stamps	20%	13%
DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS IN SCHOOL		
Paddling	*	38%
Suspension	47%	38%
Expulsion	7%	*
Parent Conference	46%	80%
Counseling	61%	92%
Staying after school	26%	30%
All Others	*	*
OFFENSES COMMITTED (Status Offenders only)		
Home-related Status Offenses	73%	---
School-related Status Offenses	43%	---
Probation Violations	32%	---
Property Crimes	8%	---
Violent Crimes	5%	---
All other crimes	6%	---
SENTENCES RECEIVED (Status Offenders only)		
Probation	70%	---
Training School	7%	---
All other sentences	23%	---

* Percentage too small to estimate

PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED

PROBLEM - Anti-Social Behavior		Buncombe COUNTY	
		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent experiencing this problem		27% (of 121)	77% (of 876)
Percent experiencing this problem AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	8%	52%
	Female	19%	25%
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	15%
	Between 11 and 13 years	6%	18%
	Between 14 and 16 years	20%	43%
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	20%	36%
	Rural (<2500)	7%	41%
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	10%	63%
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	6%

PROBLEM - Incapability of Accepting Externally Imposed Discipline		Buncombe COUNTY	
		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent experiencing this problem		38% (of 121)	50% (of 876)
Percent experiencing this problem AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	11%	34%
	Female	27%	16%
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	14%
	Between 11 and 13 years	7%	16%
	Between 14 and 16 years	30%	20%
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	33%	28%
	Rural (<2500)	5%	22%
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	10%	39%
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	5%

* Percentage too small to estimate

PROBLEM - Lack of Positive Social Interaction With Peers		Buncombe COUNTY	
		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent experiencing this problem		32% (of 121)	57% (of 876)
Percent experiencing this problem AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	17%	40%
	Female	14%	17%
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	14%
	Between 11 and 13 years	9%	19%
	Between 14 and 16 years	20%	25%
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	20%	30%
	Rural (<2500)	11%	27%
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	13%	45%
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	5%

PROBLEM - Unacceptable Aggressive Behavior		Buncombe COUNTY	
		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent experiencing this problem		18% (of 121)	58% (of 876)
Percent experiencing this problem AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	7%	43%
	Female	11%	16%
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	17%
	Between 11 and 13 years	*	15%
	Between 14 and 16 years	14%	27%
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	13%	32%
	Rural (<2500)	5%	27%
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	*	45%
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	5%

* Percentage too small to estimate

PROBLEM - Suspension/Expulsion		Buncombe COUNTY	
		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent experiencing this problem		48% (of 121)	38% (of 876)
Percent experiencing this problem AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	26%	25%
	Female	22%	12%
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	*
	Between 11 and 13 years	11%	9%
	Between 14 and 16 years	35%	27%
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	34%	22%
	Rural (<2500)	14%	16%
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	25%	32%
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	*

PROBLEM - Incapability of Functioning Acceptably In Regular School		Buncombe COUNTY	
		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent experiencing this problem		33% (of 121)	36% (of 876)
Percent experiencing this problem AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	17%	26%
	Female	16%	9%
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	12%
	Between 11 and 13 years	8%	9%
	Between 14 and 16 years	24%	14%
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	23%	18%
	Rural (<2500)	10%	18%
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	13%	26%
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	*

* Percentage too small to estimate

PROBLEM - Lack of Job Skills		Buncombe COUNTY	
		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent experiencing this problem		39% (of 121)	6% (of 876)
Percent experiencing this problem AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	16%	6%
	Female	23%	*
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	*
	Between 11 and 13 years	9%	*
	Between 14 and 16 years	28%	5%
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	26%	*
	Rural (<2500)	13%	6%
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	8%	6%
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	*

PROBLEM - Slow Learning		Buncombe COUNTY	
		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent experiencing this problem		36% (of 121)	43% (of 876)
Percent experiencing this problem AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	19%	29%
	Female	17%	14%
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	8%
	Between 11 and 13 years	11%	8%
	Between 14 and 16 years	24%	26%
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	25%	21%
	Rural (<2500)	11%	22%
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	15%	39%
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	*

* Percentage too small to estimate

PROBLEM - Truancy		Buncombe COUNTY	
		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent experiencing this problem		73% (of 121)	43% (of 876)
Percent experiencing this problem AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	32%	23%
	Female	40%	20%
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	*
	Between 11 and 13 years	22%	11%
	Between 14 and 16 years	49%	28%
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	52%	17%
	Rural (<2500)	20%	26%
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	29%	38%
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	*

PROBLEM - Inadequate Parenting Skills		Buncombe COUNTY	
		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent experiencing this problem		74% (of 121)	60% (of 876)
Percent experiencing this problem AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	26%	38%
	Female	48%	22%
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	14%
	Between 11 and 13 years	22%	17%
	Between 14 and 16 years	49%	30%
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	55%	34%
	Rural (<2500)	19%	27%
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	23%	49%
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	*

* Percentage too small to estimate

PROBLEM - Incapability of Functioning Acceptably in the Home		Buncombe COUNTY	
		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent experiencing this problem		50% (of 121)	38% (of 876)
Percent experiencing this problem AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	14%	24%
	Female	36%	14%
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	9%
	Between 11 and 13 years	15%	7%
	Between 14 and 16 years	32%	22%
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	38%	19%
	Rural (<2500)	13%	19%
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	12%	31%
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	*

PROBLEM - Infeasibility of Returning Child Home After Residential Treatment		Buncombe COUNTY	
		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent experiencing this problem		41% (of 121)	23% (of 876)
Percent experiencing this problem AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	14%	15%
	Female	26%	8%
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	5%
	Between 11 and 13 years	12%	6%
	Between 14 and 16 years	26%	12%
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	32%	13%
	Rural (<2500)	8%	10%
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	10%	19%
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	*

* Percentage too small to estimate

PROBLEM - Parental Abuse and Neglect		Buncombe COUNTY	
		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent experiencing this problem		53% (of 121)	55% (of 876)
Percent experiencing this problem AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	20%	36%
	Female	33%	18%
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	12%
	Between 11 and 13 years	16%	17%
	Between 14 and 16 years	34%	26%
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	38%	28%
	Rural (<2500)	14%	27%
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	14%	43%
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	5%

PROBLEM - Parental Unwillingness to Cooperate with Treatment Programs		Buncombe COUNTY	
		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent experiencing this problem		67% (of 121)	63% (of 876)
Percent experiencing this problem AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	22%	45%
	Female	45%	18%
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	14%
	Between 11 and 13 years	20%	17%
	Between 14 and 16 years	43%	32%
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	52%	36%
	Rural (<2500)	15%	27%
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	18%	51%
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	*

* Percentage too small to estimate

PROBLEM - Poor Living Conditions		Buncombe COUNTY	
		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent experiencing this problem		* (of 121)	* (of 876)
Percent experiencing this problem AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	*	*
	Female	*	*
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	*
	Between 11 and 13 years	*	*
	Between 14 and 16 years	*	*
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	*	*
	Rural (<2500)	*	*
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	*	*
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	*

PROBLEM - Problem Behavior Due to Home Situation		Buncombe COUNTY	
		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent experiencing this problem		76% (of 121)	67% (of 876)
Percent experiencing this problem AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	30%	47%
	Female	46%	21%
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	19%
	Between 11 and 13 years	22%	21%
	Between 14 and 16 years	49%	27%
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	55%	37%
	Rural (<2500)	20%	31%
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	21%	51%
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	6%

* Percentage too small to estimate

PROBLEM - Drug or Alcohol Abuse		Buncombe COUNTY	
		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent experiencing this problem		12% (of 121)	11% (of 876)
Percent experiencing this problem AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	5%	6%
	Female	7%	5%
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	*
	Between 11 and 13 years	*	*
	Between 14 and 16 years	9%	8%
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	8%	*
	Rural (<2500)	*	7%
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	*	11%
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	*

PROBLEM - Emotional Disturbance		Buncombe COUNTY	
		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent experiencing this problem		19% (of 121)	45% (of 876)
Percent experiencing this problem AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	8%	33%
	Female	10%	11%
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	13%
	Between 11 and 13 years	6%	14%
	Between 14 and 16 years	11%	18%
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	12%	22%
	Rural (<2500)	7%	23%
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	5%	34%
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	*

* Percentage too small to estimate

PROBLEM - Lack of Positive Self-Image		Buncombe COUNTY	
		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent experiencing this problem		44% (of 121)	62% (of 876)
Percent experiencing this problem AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	20%	41%
	Female	24%	21%
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	10%
	Between 11 and 13 years	15%	19%
	Between 14 and 16 years	28%	33%
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	32%	28%
	Rural (<2500)	12%	34%
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	14%	51%
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	*

PROBLEM - General Health Deficiencies		Buncombe COUNTY	
		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent experiencing this problem		* (of 121)	6% (of 876)
Percent experiencing this problem AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	*	*
	Female	*	*
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	*
	Between 11 and 13 years	*	*
	Between 14 and 16 years	*	*
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	*	*
	Rural (<2500)	*	*
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	*	5%
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	*

* Percentage too small to estimate

PROBLEM - Mental Retardation		Buncombe COUNTY	
		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent experiencing this problem		* (of 121)	12% (of 876)
Percent experiencing this problem AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	*	9%
	Female	*	*
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	*
	Between 11 and 13 years	*	*
	Between 14 and 16 years	*	6%
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	*	7%
	Rural (<2500)	*	*
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	*	8%
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	*

PROBLEM - Pregnancy		Buncombe COUNTY	
		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent experiencing this problem		* (of 121)	* (of 876)
Percent experiencing this problem AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	*	*
	Female	*	*
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	*
	Between 11 and 13 years	*	*
	Between 14 and 16 years	*	*
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	*	*
	Rural (<2500)	*	*
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	*	*
	Between 65% and 80% of Melian Income	*	*

* Percentage too small to estimate

PROBLEM - Severe Physical Disorders or Handicaps		Buncombe COUNTY	
		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent experiencing this problem		5% (of 121)	9% (of 876)
Percent experiencing this problem AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	*	7%
	Female	*	*
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	*
	Between 11 and 13 years	*	*
	Between 14 and 16 years	*	5%
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	*	*
	Rural (<2500)	*	5%
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	*	6%
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	*

PROBLEM - Inadequate Recreational Activities		Buncombe COUNTY	
		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent experiencing this problem		47% (of 121)	72% (of 876)
Percent experiencing this problem AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	20%	49%
	Female	27%	23%
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	16%
	Between 11 and 13 years	20%	18%
	Between 14 and 16 years	26%	38%
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	34%	34%
	Rural (<2500)	13%	38%
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	14%	59%
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	5%

* Percentage too small to estimate

PROGRAMS RECOMMENDED

PROGRAM - Counseling — Buncombe COUNTY

		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent receiving program recommendation		27% (of 121)	66% (of 876)
Percent receiving program recommendation AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	13%	46%
	Female	14%	20%
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	14%
	Between 11 and 13 years	11%	19%
	Between 14 and 16 years	14%	33%
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	17%	34%
	Rural (<2500)	10%	32%
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	7%	53%
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	5%

PROGRAM - Drug/Alcohol Abuse Treatment — Buncombe COUNTY

		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent receiving program recommendation		11% (of 121)	35% (of 876)
Percent receiving program recommendation AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	6%	21%
	Female	5%	14%
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	5%
	Between 11 and 13 years	*	*
	Between 14 and 16 years	9%	29%
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	9%	10%
	Rural (<2500)	*	24%
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	*	31%
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	*

* Percentage too small to estimate

PROGRAM - Family Counseling — Buncombe COUNTY

		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent receiving program recommendation		19% (of 121)	26% (of 876)
Percent receiving program recommendation AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	5%	17%
	Female	14%	9%
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	5%
	Between 11 and 13 years	7%	7%
	Between 14 and 16 years	12%	14%
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	12%	10%
	Rural (<2500)	7%	16%
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	*	23%
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	*

PROGRAM - Group Home — Buncombe COUNTY

		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent receiving program recommendation		25% (of 121)	9% (of 876)
Percent receiving program recommendation AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	6%	8%
	Female	19%	*
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	*
	Between 11 and 13 years	6%	*
	Between 14 and 16 years	17%	5%
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	20%	5%
	Rural (<2500)	5%	*
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	7%	8%
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	*

* Percentage too small to estimate

PROGRAM - In-Patient Psychiatric Care		Buncombe COUNTY	
		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent receiving program recommendation		* (of 121)	* (of 876)
Percent receiving program recommendation AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	*	*
	Female	*	*
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	*
	Between 11 and 13 years	*	*
	Between 14 and 16 years	*	*
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	*	*
	Rural (<2500)	*	*
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	*	*
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	*

PROGRAM - Intensive Psychiatric / Psychological Care		Buncombe COUNTY	
		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent receiving program recommendation		21% (of 121)	60% (of 876)
Percent receiving program recommendation AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	6%	39%
	Female	15%	21%
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	14%
	Between 11 and 13 years	*	15%
	Between 14 and 16 years	14%	31%
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	14%	28%
	Rural (<2500)	8%	32%
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	*	48%
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	5%

* Percentage too small to estimate

PROGRAM - Special Foster Care — Buncombe COUNTY

		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent receiving program recommendation		16% (of 121)	13% (of 876)
Percent receiving program recommendation AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	7%	9%
	Female	9%	*
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	*
	Between 11 and 13 years	5%	*
	Between 14 and 16 years	10%	7%
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	14%	7%
	Rural (<2500)	*	6%
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	6%	11%
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	*

PROGRAM - Close-Security Detention — Buncombe COUNTY

		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent receiving program recommendation		8% (of 121)	* (of 876)
Percent receiving program recommendation AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	*	*
	Female	5%	*
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	*
	Between 11 and 13 years	*	*
	Between 14 and 16 years	7%	*
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	8%	*
	Rural (<2500)	*	*
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	*	*
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	*

* Percentage too small to estimate

PROGRAM - Placement with Relatives — *Buncombe COUNTY*

		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent receiving program recommendation		15% (of 121)	5% (of 876)
Percent receiving program recommendation AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	*	*
	Female	13%	*
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	*
	Between 11 and 13 years	*	*
	Between 14 and 16 years	10%	*
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	12%	*
	Rural (<2500)	*	*
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	5%	*
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	*

PROGRAM - Temporary Shelter Care — Buncombe COUNTY

		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent receiving program recommendation		5% (of 121)	8% (of 876)
Percent receiving program recommendation AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	*	5%
	Female	5%	*
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	*
	Between 11 and 13 years	*	*
	Between 14 and 16 years	*	7%
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	5%	*
	Rural (<2500)	*	6%
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	*	7%
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	*

* Percentage too small to estimate

PROGRAM - Adult Volunteer		Buncombe COUNTY	
		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent receiving program recommendation		49% (of 121)	73% (of 876)
Percent receiving program recommendation AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	26%	48%
	Female	24%	24%
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	15%
	Between 11 and 13 years	20%	21%
	Between 14 and 16 years	26%	37%
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	33%	35%
	Rural (<2500)	16%	37%
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	16%	59%
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	6%

PROGRAM - Alternative School		Buncombe COUNTY	
		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent receiving program recommendation		37% (of 121)	30% (of 876)
Percent receiving program recommendation AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	20%	21%
	Female	17%	9%
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	9%
	Between 11 and 13 years	7%	8%
	Between 14 and 16 years	29%	14%
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	25%	12%
	Rural (<2500)	12%	18%
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	14%	23%
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	*

* Percentage too small to estimate

PROGRAM - Drug/Alcohol Abuse Education		Buncombe COUNTY	
		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent receiving program recommendation		38% (of 121)	47% (of 876)
Percent receiving program recommendation AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	16%	30%
	Female	22%	17%
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	7%
	Between 11 and 13 years	9%	10%
	Between 14 and 16 years	27%	31%
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	29%	17%
	Rural (<2500)	9%	30%
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	11%	40%
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	*

PROGRAM - Exceptional Children's Education		Buncombe COUNTY	
		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent receiving program recommendation		31% (of 121)	36% (of 876)
Percent receiving program recommendation AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	12%	27%
	Female	19%	9%
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	11%
	Between 11 and 13 years	7%	8%
	Between 14 and 16 years	23%	18%
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	24%	18%
	Rural (<2500)	7%	18%
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	12%	28%
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	*

* Percentage too small to estimate

PROGRAM - General Foster Care — Buncombe COUNTY

		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent receiving program recommendation		9% (of 121)	7% (of 876)
Percent receiving program recommendation AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	*	5%
	Female	8%	*
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	*
	Between 11 and 13 years	*	*
	Between 14 and 16 years	5%	*
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	8%	5%
	Rural (<2500)	*	*
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	*	6%
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	*

PROGRAM - Job Placement — Buncombe COUNTY

		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent receiving program recommendation		56% (of 121)	37% (of 876)
Percent receiving program recommendation AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	28%	25%
	Female	28%	12%
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	*
	Between 11 and 13 years	13%	6%
	Between 14 and 16 years	42%	26%
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	41%	12%
	Rural (<2500)	15%	24%
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	18%	32%
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	*

* Percentage too small to estimate

PROGRAM - Parenting Skills Education		Buncombe COUNTY	
		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent receiving program recommendation		49% (of 121)	65% (of 876)
Percent receiving program recommendation AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	19%	42%
	Female	30%	23%
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	15%
	Between 11 and 13 years	19%	20%
	Between 14 and 16 years	29%	30%
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	33%	36%
	Rural (<2500)	15%	30%
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	15%	52%
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	7%

PROGRAM - Recreational		Buncombe COUNTY	
		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent receiving program recommendation		47% (of 121)	72% (of 876)
Percent receiving program recommendation AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	20%	49%
	Female	27%	23%
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	16%
	Between 11 and 13 years	20%	18%
	Between 14 and 16 years	26%	38%
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	34%	34%
	Rural (<2500)	13%	38%
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	14%	59%
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	5%

* Percentage too small to estimate

PROGRAM - Remedial Education		Buncombe COUNTY	
		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent receiving program recommendation		38% (of 121)	38% (of 876)
Percent receiving program recommendation AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	19%	25%
	Female	20%	13%
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	9%
	Between 11 and 13 years	8%	10%
	Between 14 and 16 years	29%	19%
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	25%	16%
	Rural (<2500)	14%	22%
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	12%	31%
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	*

PROGRAM - Structured Daily Environment		Buncombe COUNTY	
		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent receiving program recommendation		42% (of 121)	65% (of 876)
Percent receiving program recommendation AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	22%	43%
	Female	20%	22%
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	14%
	Between 11 and 13 years	16%	19%
	Between 14 and 16 years	24%	32%
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	28%	31%
	Rural (<2500)	14%	34%
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	17%	52%
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	5%

* Percentage too small to estimate

PROGRAM - Vocational Education — Buncombe COUNTY

		STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
Percent receiving program recommendation		34% (of 121)	31% (of 876)
Percent receiving program recommendation AND having the following characteristics			
SEX	Male	18%	23%
	Female	16%	8%
AGE	Under 11 years old	*	9%
	Between 11 and 13 years	6%	10%
	Between 14 and 16 years	26%	12%
	Over 16 years	*	*
LOCALE	Urban (>2500)	26%	12%
	Rural (<2500)	8%	19%
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	11%	23%
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	*	*

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* Percentage too small to estimate